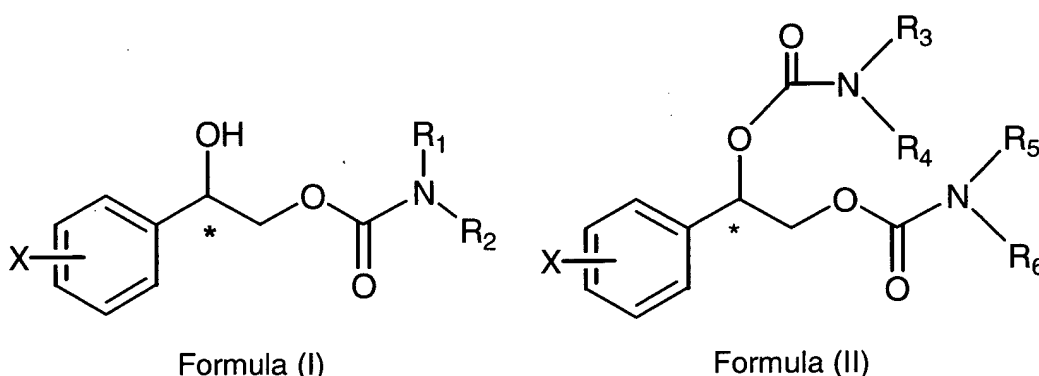


**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Claims 1-25 (canceled)

26. (new) A method for treating an Impulse Control Disorder, comprising administering to a subject in need of treatment, a therapeutically effective amount of a compound, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or ester thereof, selected from the group consisting of Formula (I) and Formula (II):



wherein

phenyl is substituted at X with one to five halogen atoms selected from the group consisting of fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine; and,

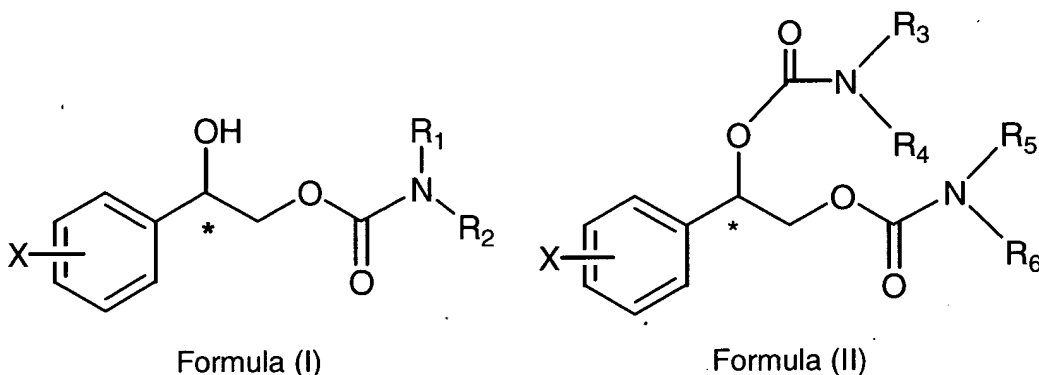
R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl; wherein C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl is optionally substituted with phenyl, wherein the phenyl is optionally substituted with substituents independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy, amino, nitro and cyano.

27. (new) The method of claim 26 wherein X is chlorine.

28. (new) The method of claim 26 wherein X is substituted at the ortho position of the phenyl ring.

29. (new) The method of claim 26 wherein R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> are selected from hydrogen.

30. (new) A method for treating an Impulse Control Disorder, comprising administering to a subject in need of treatment a therapeutically effective amount of an enantiomer, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or ester thereof, selected from the group consisting of Formula (I) and Formula (II) or enantiomeric mixture wherein one enantiomer selected from the group consisting of Formula (I) and Formula (II) predominates:



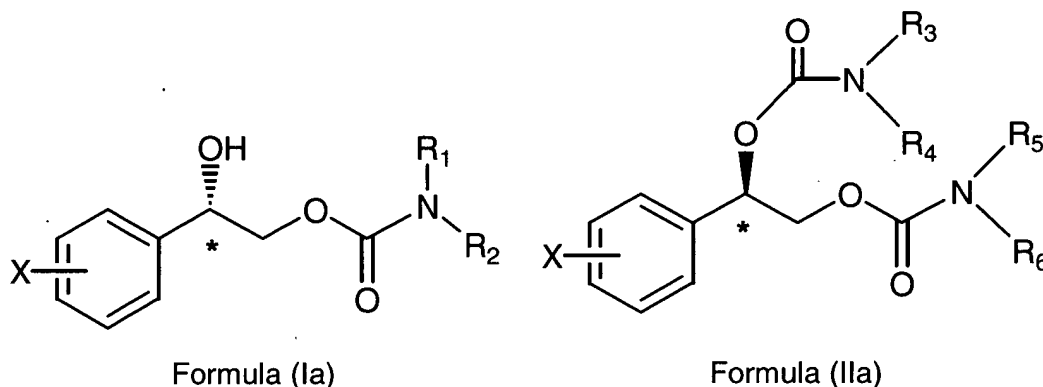
wherein

phenyl is substituted at X with one to five halogen atoms selected from the group consisting of fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine; and,

R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl; wherein C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl is optionally substituted with phenyl, wherein the phenyl is optionally substituted with substituents independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy, amino, nitro and cyano.

31. (new) The method of claim 30 wherein X is chlorine.
32. (new) The method of claim 30 wherein X is substituted at the ortho position of the phenyl ring.
33. (new) The method of claim 30 wherein R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> are selected from hydrogen.

34. (new) The method of claim 30 wherein one enantiomer selected from the group consisting of Formula (I) and Formula (II) predominates to the extent of about 90% or greater.
35. (new) The method of claim 30 wherein one enantiomer selected from the group consisting of Formula (I) and Formula (II) predominates to the extent of about 98% or greater.
36. (new) The method of claim 30 wherein the enantiomer selected from the group consisting of Formula (I) and Formula (II) is an enantiomer selected from the group consisting of Formula (Ia) and Formula (IIa) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or ester thereof:



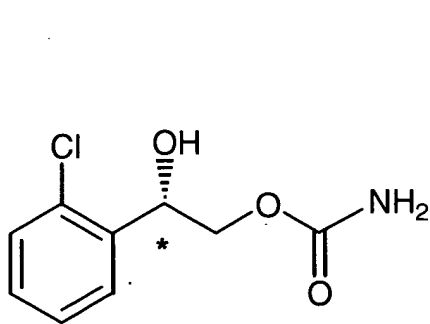
wherein

phenyl is substituted at X with one to five halogen atoms selected from the group consisting of fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine; and,

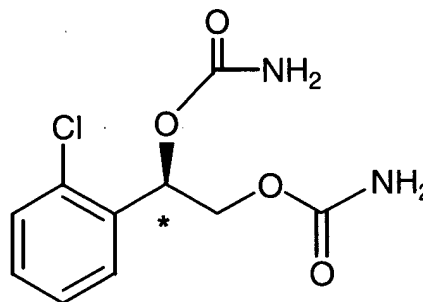
R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl; wherein C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl is optionally substituted with phenyl, wherein the phenyl is optionally substituted with substituents independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy, amino, nitro and cyano.

37. (new) The method of claim 36 wherein X is chlorine.

38. (new) The method of claim 36 wherein X is substituted at the ortho position of the phenyl ring.
39. (new) The method of claim 36 wherein  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$ ,  $R_4$ ,  $R_5$  and  $R_6$  are selected from hydrogen.
40. (new) The method of claim 36 wherein one enantiomer selected from the group consisting of Formula (Ia) and Formula (IIa) predominates to the extent of about 90% or greater.
41. (new) The method of claim 36 wherein one enantiomer selected from the group consisting of Formula (Ia) and Formula (IIa) predominates to the extent of about 98% or greater.
42. (new) The method of claim 30 wherein the enantiomer selected from the group consisting of Formula (I) and Formula (II) is an enantiomer selected from the group consisting of Formula (Ib) and Formula (IIb) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or ester thereof:



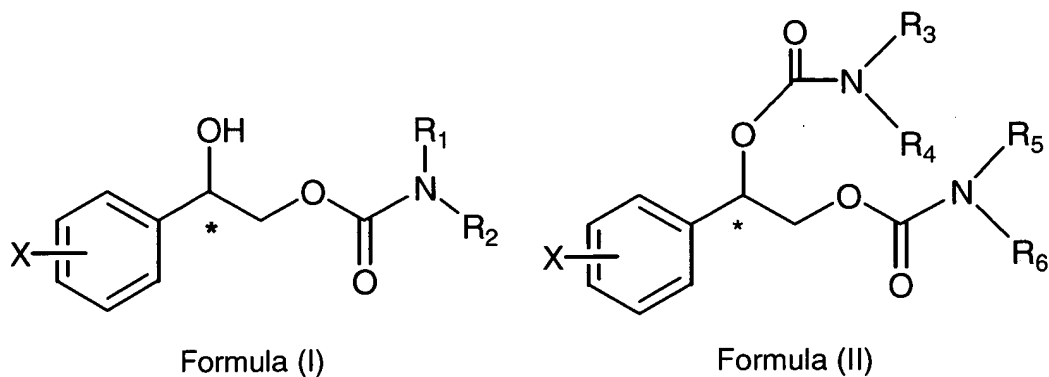
Formula (Ib)



Formula (IIb)

43. (new) The method of claim 42 wherein one enantiomer selected from the group consisting of Formula (Ib) and Formula (IIb) predominates to the extent of about 90% or greater.

44. (new) The method of claim 42 wherein one enantiomer selected from the group consisting of Formula (Ib) and Formula (IIb) predominates to the extent of about 98% or greater.
45. (new) The method, as claimed in claims 26 or 30 wherein the Impulse Control disorder is selected from the group consisting of: intermittent explosive disorder (IED), kleptomania, obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD), pathological gambling, pyromania, trichotillomania, compulsive buying or shopping, repetitive self-mutilation, nonparaphilic sexual addictions, severe nail biting, compulsive skin picking, episodic dyscontrol, personality disorders with impulsive features, eating disorders characterized by binge eating, and substance use disorders.
46. (new) The method, as claimed in claim 45 wherein the Impulse Control Disorder is Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD).
47. (new) A pharmaceutical composition for preventing, treating, reversing, arresting or inhibiting Impulse Control Disorders comprising a pharmaceutically effective amount of an enantiomer, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or ester thereof, selected from the group consisting of Formula (I) and Formula (II) or enantiomeric mixture wherein one enantiomer selected from the group consisting of Formula (I) and Formula (II) predominates:



wherein

phenyl is substituted at X with one to five halogen atoms selected from the group consisting of fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine; and,

R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl; wherein C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl is optionally substituted with phenyl, wherein the phenyl is optionally substituted with substituents independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy, amino, nitro and cyano and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient.

48. (new) The method as in claims 26 or 30 wherein the therapeutically effective amount is from about 0.01 mg/Kg/dose to about 100 mg/Kg/dose.